BY A NEW YORK LADY.

LETTER IV. MADRID. Nov. 17, 1851. On Saturday last, the 15th inst. I went to see a ball fight, the great national amusement of the sh people, and which is especially patronised and delighted in by the ladies. I suppose they take pleasure in this cruel entertainment, as a substitute for the ancient tournaments, where the ladies set as judges of the bravery of the men, and reseived the trophies of the conquerors as a tribute to beauty. It is something about the same thing now-here they sit as judges, and reward, by their smiles and the clapping of their hands, the boldmess of the bulls and the bravery of the men and horses who risk their lives for their amusement, and often lese them into the bargain. It is the arst time I ever saw such a sight, and I should

never wish to see another. First, a fine young bull was brought in the arena, and then the fight began. A man on horseback, richly caparisoned, and dressed in the eld Andalu" sian costume, having quite a gay and theatrical appearance, rushed upon the bull, dashing a flag, which he held in his hand, repeatedly in the face of the animal. The object seemed to be to irritate the bull and provoke him to show all the rage and forv of which he was capable. The picadore (as the man who attacked is called) succeeded perfectly. and in a very short time the bull, tormented by a number of picadores with their red flags, became perfectly infuriated. Now the fun began, because now there was real danger, and a fight for life, in she arena below, in sight of the numerous spectaters. I will not describe the dreadful scene which ollowed-all the irritations practised upon the buli-all the crucities which were performed-the same has been described again and again by many persons. The poor infuriated beast was struck with swords and lances by the several picadores who attacked it, till the blood poured down its sides and from its back. It now ran raging and roaring, first at one and then at another of the numerous assailants, seeking to avenge itself, while they skilfully managed to escape the danger by jumping over the enclosures. The scene was terrible-the rage of the bull seen in its glaring eyes as it bowed its head to rush upon its enemy-the agony it suffered, when a fresh wound was inflicted by some one of its assailants-the boldness and agility of the men, running and jumping and striking for their lives, all presented, to me at least, a disagreeable spectable. Yet everybody told me it was not a good fight; that the cold weather rendered the bull torpid and less active than in summer. But I could not conceive how the scene could be more savage and more animated.

At length, the bull, bowing down his head, ran wildly at the man on horseback; the horse reared up and stood upon his hind legs; the other men stabled the bull in several places, to divert the attack, but in vain; he rushed impetuously upon the horse, and, with one plunge of his horns, ripped open the bowels of the noble animal. The man, who had several times been thrown off and remounted. now fell again, entangled with the dying horse. All this took place with much greater quickness than I can dictate the description of it. The horse rearing and plunging in its agony, with his bowels protruding from the wound, lay upon the arena, exhausted; the rider, extricating himself, ran hastily towards the bull, to plunge his spear again into his side, and assist in directing his attention and vengeance from the other men. The more shocking the scene became, the more the blood flowed, and the more dangerous the situation was of any one of the picadores, with the tull rushing upon him, so much the mere the applause of the audience was rapturous, and their delight excited. At last, the bull, weakened by its many wounds, the loss of blood, and its own violent rage and efforts, having been already for some minutes blind, with death creeping upon it, yet not relaxing its fury and efforts, fell heavily upon the arena, under repeated stabs, where, groaning pitcously, it gasped its last breath, and expired in sight of the admirin audience. It fought to the last, even while blind and staggering, and it was not till they cut the sinews of his legs with their swords that he fell and died as I have mentioned.

I had one of the best boxes, from which I could see the horrid spectacle at my ease, if easy one could be at seeing such things. The company was gay and splendid; all the boxes and seats were prowded, while the gaudy trappings of the picadores and of the animals engaged in the fight, with the lond and animated shouts of the audience, gave a coloring to the brutal exhibition and concealed, in the excitement, the true character of the entertainment. I felt sick at heart, and was ready to faint. I never will go to see another as long as I live. As the horse (which was a remarkably fine animal) lay gasping and dying on the floor, six other horses, gaily caparisoned, were brought in to drag out the carcass of the disembowelled animal across the arena, which was done amid the delighted shouts of the assembled multitude. The poor creatures seemed to exhibit in their looks a conscious horror and manifest reluctance at being harnessed to the body of their fellow horse. The dead bull, whose death heavings and convulsions had now ceased, was next dragged out in a similar manner, amidst the same acclamations.

All this, however, was not enough. As soon as the stage was cleared, the same scene was performed over again. Another young bull was let loose. and it came bounding into the arena, looking playfully and good naturedly around him. This fine creature, of a perfect jet black, was the very model of a bull, but he was not mad enough: he was frisky and playful, and evidently took it all to be fun and play. He bounded and frolicked about when the picaderes came near him with their flags and spears, and nothing could induce him to show fight -he was full of play. They soon let him know the contrary, In order to madden and work him up to a fit state to give sport, they applied fire to him, and singed and burnt him in the most tender parts. They then attached fire crackers, blue lights, and rockets to his neck and body, and let them off upon him. It was the oddest thing in the world to see the blue lights and fire coming out of the back of the bull, and to hear the crackers bursting round his ears. Thus they tormented him, till, literally burning and writhing with pain, he became maddened, and began to show resistance. Now, again, the same round of cruelty and butchery was repeated, as before. Again, the poor bull, streaming with blood from the many wounds inflicted upon him, rushed madly upon every object nearest to him at the moment; again, he gored the horses of his assailants: again, he became blind with the pains of death : and, again, after a few maddened tosses of his head and horns, he was cut in the sinews of his legs, and dropped exhausted upon the floor, among the dying horses. The company which was with me cried out "Nada, nada." It was not bloody enough for them, for none of the mon were killed and the company generally were disappointed. The night, upon my bed horrible droams of bloodshed and murder, and thought I was being stuck in the back by some Spanish pleadore, as revenge upon an American for the invasion of Cuba. H. A. B.

give some little account of the impressions left upon my mind by that great city. Though I should never wish to see Madrid again, and, comparatively spenking, there is little, if anything, in it to attract the stranger, or make it a desirable residence for any time, yet it has some passing charges and attrac-

It is really almost worth one's while to go to all the expense and trouble of visiting Madrid morely to see the Prado, on such a day as I saw it, crowded with company. Every day, at about four o'clock in heafternees, all the world of Madrid comes upon

the Prade to walk and ride and look about-in a werd, to see and to be seen. The Prado is, to the fashionable world in Madrid, exactly the same as an exchange, where merchants meet at a certain hour, is to the commercial world. They are just as regular in the attendance, too, on the Prade, at a certain hour, as merchants are on 'Change. The Corso at Milan, the Champs Elysees at Paris, Hyde Park in London, and Broadway in New York, are something like, but nothing equal to, the Prado at Madrid. In all the former, the space is too wide and the company too scattered: but on the Prado it is a limited walk and ride, where all are collected together. It is, in fact, a sort of theatre out of doors, where the company gather and are collected together at a certain hour. and where the audience itself is the acting company parading up and down to show themselves and see I seldom failed to be present; sometimes going

in a carriage, and at other times on foot, and gene-

rally accompanied by some of the best society in Madrid-among whom I may mention General Lasomey, aid-de-camp of the late Regent Espartere, an Irish gentleman of the old school, who entered the Spanish service many years ago, and has risen to the highest distinction. He is the perfect model of an Irish gentleman. Another was Count d'Floraine, a distinguished officer; and, also, the amiable and handsome Mr. Perry, U. S. Secretary of Legation. On one occasion, in particular, when I was there, the scene was quite grand and extremely lively. The Queen with her husband descended from her carriage and walked up and down, looking about her and enjoying the scene, the same as the others, with perfect ease and freedom. The vast crowd of promenaders made way for her, and, it is true, there was some curiosity to see her in the interesting situation she was in-carrying, as they say here, the hopes of Spain with her; but there was no rude bustling or poley demonstration-she was not prevented, by a too particular notice, from enjoying herself like other peeple. Her dress was plain and simple, yet elegant, and her manner quite pleasing and unaffected, having dignity without protension. She walked several times up and down the avenue, in the midst of the crowd of walkers. leaning on the arm of the King, who was riainly dressed, and occasionally nodded to acquaintances whom he recognized as they passed along. I was walking with Count de Here on one side, and an American gentleman on the other, when, as I met the royal party, the King, who had seen me at the Opera, turned around to the Queen and whispered in her ear. could see it was concerning myself. He had pointed his largnette several times at me at the Overs, and I had returned the compliment, staring him out of countenance, so that we were tacitly old acquaintances at a distance. He is a nice, genteel, ugly, impudent young fellow. I now perceived that he recognized me. Altogether, the whole scene was splendid, gay and highly picturesque. There were officers, gentlemen, countrymen, citizens, Andalusians in their gaudy costume, priests with their yard long hats, carriages, cavaliers, ladies innumerable, in the beautiful mantillas, all bare-headed--(I am sorry to say a few bonnets are beginning to appear on the Prado)-their hair tastefully dressed, their black, keen eyes darting fire and excitement: there were brilliant and gaudy equipages-the New York buggy was there, too; there were plain and ordinary equipages--all was mingled together in perfect equality; it was a jam and a crowd of all sorts of people, yet all orderly, quiet and sedate. It formed, altogether, a scene of much excitment and fascination. Such is the Prado -every day more or less animated, yet always crowded at the regular hour. It is here the Spa. niard is to be seen in his national character, wrapped in his flowing cloak, or dressed in gay colors, sauntering, idling and chatting in groups together. It is here, too, that the Spanish woman is to be seen in all her beauty and characteristic manners, dressed, most of them, wholly in black. They are

This lively scene of fashionable lounge and general assembly takes place every day on the Prado at a regular time. The crowd lasts for about an hour and a half, or perhaps two hours, a cording to the state of the weather-(for if a cold wind happens to be blowing from the mountains, and the air is sharp, the attendance is thinner)-then, gradually, all return to their several homes to dinner, and the spot, which a little before was all life

and animation, becomes silent, still, and deserted. The theatres in Madrid are well attended, and by especially, which I have already described in a former letter, and which, in all respects, well deserves the patronage it receives. Of society in Madrid, there is little, except the evening tertulius. These open late, the company arriving at about eleven; but to me it appeared dull, for the ladies sit down to cards. and the gentlemen lounge round them and about the room, smoking their segars, so that the apartment is in a perfect cloud, and the ladies' heads are surrounded with a veritable halo, not of glory, but of tobacco smoke. I confess I like this custom much better than our plan of all the gentlemen retiring to a separate room to enjoy their segars, leav. ing the women alone-for, to my mind, society is nothing without gentlemen. The Spanish ladies, in this and many other respects, are not so fastidious as the American or English. Upon the whole, I found them gentle, amiable, and lovely, though exceedingly lealous; and, generally, they have a melancholy, solemn look, as if they were bowed down under the weight of some penance, or the reproof of their priests and confessors. Yet I love them, from the Queen to the least of them; for there is a no se oud of charm about them; they look so pretty, all in black, without bonnets, walking gracefully along with the mantilla tastefully pinned to their black hair and flowing down behind, darting their bright black eyes on each side of them. If I were a man, I am sure I should have lost my heart with them a thousand times over.

Though I had perfect health while in Madrid, it is by no means a healthy place, and as to the comforts of life in doors, there are none. Imagine to yourself a large, splendid room in the depth of winter, without a fire to warm you, and not even a fire place to kindle one in. The people almost live out of doors, standing on the sunny side of the street to warm themselves. Then, on crossing over into

the shade, one is seized with chills. The mountains in the neighborhood, covered with snow, send down cold, piercing winds, which attack the lungs in an instant. In three days it is all over-they die like flies at the blast of these cold winds, together with the dry air of the city. All the time I was in Madrid-Indeed, all the time I have been in Spain-I have not seen a drop of rain. The disease which is most prevalent is pulmonia, and its attacks are sudden and fatal. A few days before I left the city, the young Count de Penalva, whom I had known at Havana, called to see me, and he looked so well I could not help congratulating him upon it. He was full of life and philis, as well he might be, in the height of youth. and possessor of an immense fortune, the pride of his fond father, the Count of Penalva, of Havana, and the hone of a poble house. A few days ago harnened to take up a Madrid paper, and there I raw an account of his death, after an Hiners of only

three days. I went with the American Ambasendor, the other day, to the Cortes, and was present at a very interest-Before bidding adieu forever to Madrid, I must ling debate on the question of the inviolability of the person of the representative. The hall is a chaste. noble building, richly ornamented, worthy of its purpose. The speakers pleased me-more than that, sey charmed and delighted me. It was like listening to the awestest music, such is the harmony of the lovely language they spoke in. Their gestures, too, were all ro noble and dignified, they really put me in mind of Macready on the stage, so quiet, easy, and dignified, was their manner. I heard several of their best orators, among them the Marquis de Miraffores and Olizada, whose elegance of manner, in speaking, struck me. The house it-

self (I mean the members) was dignified, quiet, and orderly. There was no fussy noise nor self-exhibition, no bustling-furry, and confusion-no eating of sausages on the floor-no rushing out to get a gin H. A. B. sling or brandy cock-tail.

SEVILLE, Dec. 6, 1851. I told you in my letter from Madrid, before setting out, that the journey I was about to undertake to Seville was not without its dangers. Happily for me. I passed along in safety, and met with no accidents of a serious character, though there were some alarms. The country passed through was generally picturesque and beautiful, but the population in all the towns on the road presented to me the appearance of indolence and wretchedness. In every town and village the beggars were numerous, crowding round the diligence with a perseverance and importunity not to be repelled. If I have already made the observation before, I cannot help repeating it again, that the population of Spain, throughout all the country, men, women, and children, are as like the Irish as two peas resemble each other. The children especially have the same keen knowing look and hungry appearance—the same quickness of reply-and the same nakedness and wretchedness, joined with a certain look of ease, indolence, and independence. The resemblance struck me in walking about the poor quarters of Madrid, where the families of the lower classes might be seen carrying on half of their domestic business in the streets at the doors of their lodgings; and it struck me again with greater force on passing through the cities and villages of the provinces. Perhaps the day may come when the same mania for emigration will seize upon this vast and noor population, and they will leave their country by millions, as the Irish are doing-then Spain will be like an empty house.

I arrived at Seville quite fatigued with passing three long dreary nights in the diligence; but all this excitement and fatigue, I find, does me good, and I never enjoyed better health in my life. By the by. I must mention an anecdote, which may show on what little causes great events sometimes depend. When the question of providing a husband for the young Queen was on the carret, the husband first intended for her, and whom it is believed she would have preferred, was Don Enrique, the elder brother of the present King, her husband. But Don Enrique was at a distance when he was sent for to become the royal consort, and fortunately or unfortunately for him (I know nct which), he was too late for the diligence, and the next diligence was full, so that he was delayed and lost his chance. Other intrigues prevailed during his absence, and another man became King of Spain instead of him. He, himself, gave the blame of his delay to the diligence; and it is a fact that there is no other tolerable way of travelling in Spain. The Dutchess of Montpensier takes the whole diligence when she travels.

As if to verify my words, that my journey to Seville was not without danger, the very next diligence from Seville to Madrid, on the same road l had just passed along, was attacked by a band of robbers, and the passengers ill-treated and robbed of all they had. There was only one lady in it, and she was stripped of her cloak, and was indebted to the gallantry of an officer in the company for a coat to cover her, till she arrived at the next town. So you see I had a narrow escape. We passed across some terrific mountains on the journey, on the edge of deep precipices, where one false step of the mules would have tumbled the diligence, with all its living contents, some hundred feet down into dark rocky caverns, which seemed yawning to receive us. It was frightful even to look down into these rocky depths. So that robbers were not the only danger I escaped. H. A. B.

LETTER VII.

SEVILLE, Dec. 6, 1851. I have been much pleased with Seville, and what little I have seen in it. It is a remarkable town. evidently of great antiquity. The streets are quite narrow-mere like passages, or alleys, than streets. This is a feature of most old Spanish towns, and it is the same in Havana. Madrid, which is a more modern town, has not the same character. The climate here is delightful. It is now winter in other places. I have left winter behind me in Madrid, and here I am in the midst of orange groves and clive trees, with a warm sun shining above, and every charm and appearance of summer. The change is both great and agreeable. I took a carriage this morning, and drove round the town to chief of these is the ancient Cathedral, the Moorish Alcazar, and the Roman aqueducts, more ancient than the Moors. The Alcazar is the remains of a beautiful Moorish palace, in pretty good preservation, though some of the rich fresco work has been washed over with whitewash. The aqueduct is seen extending a long distance out of the city as one enters, making the approach to Seville very imposing. It is a heavy work, consisting of a long range of stone arches, which support, on their top, the channel for the water, in which it is conveyed to the city-the arches being high or low according to the ground, making the channel above to be always on a level. I noticed the water trickling down some of the arches, as if there was a leakage somewhere above. The cathedral is nothing in itself remarkable, being like most other buildings of the kind; but it contains what particularly drew my attention, and excited my admiration, which was a large painting, by Murillo, of St. Anthony, said to be of immense value. But what is most interesting in this ancient and celebrated cathedral, is the tomb of Christopher Columbus, with the famous epitaph, written in Spanish, and so remarkable for its brevity and truth, viz :-

"COLUMBUS GAVE A NEW WORLD TO CASTILE AND LEON."

It is said that this monument to Columbus does not cover his remains, but that his body lies interred at Havana, in the world he discovered, and that it is his son Ferdinando who is buried here. I cannot decide how it is; but here is his monument. What particularly struck me at Seville was the

commercial appearance of the streets, where, in the shops, which are little better than an open doorway, all the work going on is to be seen done in the open day, for I could see neither doors nor windows to the parrow little caverns in which they sit and work, and sell whatever they have to sell. The form and construction of the houses is very remarkable and quite oriental, being, as I was informed, the work, and where not the work, yet according to the plan and designs of the Moors. The houses there are not as with us, built with their fronts to the street. On the contrary, the wall facing the street is a dead wall. There is an entrance porch to each house, which leads to an iron gate, of beautiful work, often gilded, but the grating of which is a specimen of most beautiful not work. I have often stopped in the street and looked down these porches, to admire the gay and gaudy iron gate and its rich work. This gate opens to the real front of the house, which in fact fronts inside upon a court yard, or polio, as it is called. This square court yard is open, and on each side of it are plantas or corridors, supported by marble pillars. A beautiful fountain plays in he middle of the court, and statues, paintings and images decorate the sides of the plazzas around. while in some orange trees are seen loaded with their golden fruit. In this court yard, planted, it may be, with trees and plants of great beauty, or, it may be, laid over with marble, the inhabitants pars most of their time in summer, being completely protected from the sun; this yard is then the drawing-room. What I greatly admired in these houses, and in several court yards in which I observed them, was the percellin tillness, which are a relie of the Moors, and the taste of covering the mides of the patios and the courtyards with those beautiful tiles is derived from them. Certainly, nothing could be more taseful or prottier. It has a rich look, and must be of great value in summer, in a hot country, for keeping out insects, which can reaks no lodgment in such clear, coel, and brit-

liant walls and pavements. How far are we moderns sehind the Moors of old in those domestic plans and arrangements-in that species of architecture and house contrivance which is necessary for comfort—one might say even for existen warm climate. Such are the houses in Seville, and in all the southern cities of Spain, especially in Andalusia, the ancient seat of the Moorish empire. Seville is the capital of Andalusia, and one of the most ancient and famous cities in the Old World.

I regret not having remained longer here to see more of its curiosities; but false information, relating to the departure of the steamer from Cadiz. led me to leave this beautiful city sooner than I had intended, and to start for Cadis. H. A. B.

THE MAINE LIQUOR LAW.

An Act for the Suppression of Drinking Houses and Tippling Shops. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Represen-tatives, in Legislature assembled, as follows:— NOT TO BE MADE OR SOLD AS A BEVERAGE.

Section I.—No person shall be allowed, at any time, to manufacture or sell, by himself, his clerk, servant, or agent, directly or indirectly, any spirituous or intoxicating liquors, or any mixed liquors, a part of which is spirituous or intoxicating, except

as hereinafter provided.

AGENTS TO SELL, FOR CERTAIN PURPOSES.

Section 2.—The selectmen of any town, and mayor and aldermen of any city, on the first Monday of May, annually, or as soon thereafter as may be convenient, may appoint some suitable person as the agent of said town or city, to sell at some central or convenient place within said town, or city, spirits, wines, or other intoxicating liquors, to be used for medicinal or mechanical purposes, and no other; and said agent shall receive such compensation for his services as the board appointing s hereinafter provided pensation for his services as the board appointing him shall prescribe; and shall, in the sale of such nim shall prescribe; and shall, in the sale of such liquers, conform to such rules and regulations as the selectmen, or mayor and aldermen, as aforesaid, shall prescribe for that purpose. And such agent, appointed as aforesaid, shall hold his situation for one year, unless sconer removed by the Board from which he received his appointment, as he may he at any time as the pleasure of said

Section three provides that such agent certificate of his appointment from the officers who appoint him; that he shall not sell, until he gives a bond not to sell for any other than the purposes indicated in the second section, and prescribes the form of the bond

he may be, at any time, at the pleasure of said

PENALTIES. S.C. Section four dencunces the penalties for violation of the law, as follows:—
First conviction ten dollars, fine and costs, to stand

committed until paid Second conviction twenty dollars and costs, etc.
Third, and each subsequent conviction, twenty dollars, costs, and imprisonment not less than three, nor more than six months—clerks, servants and agents, on conviction, to be subject to same penalties as winet; all the servine to all the servine the servine to all the

agents, on conviction, to be subject to same penalties as principals.

PENALTIES—HOW RECOVERED, ETC.

Section 5—Any forfeiture or penalty arising under the above section, may be recovered by an action of debt, or by complaint before any justice of
the peace, or judge of any municipal or police
court, in the county where the offence was committed; and the forfeiture so recovered shall go
to the town where the convicted party resides, for
the use of the recover and the processor or comthe use of the poor; and the presentor or com-plainant may be admitted as a witness in the trial. And if any one of the selectmen, or board of mayor and aldermen, shall approve of the commencement and altermen, shall approve of the commencement of any such suit, by endorsing his name upon the writ, the defendant shall, in no event, recover any cests; and in all actions of debt arising under this section, the fines and forfeitures suffered by the defendant shall be the same as if the action had been by complaint. And it shall be the duty of the mayor and aldermen of any city, and selectmen of any cover any cover and aldermen of any city, and selectmen of any cover any cover and aldermen of any city. men of any town, to commence an action in behalf

men of any town, to commence an action in behalf of said town or city, and against any person guilty of a violation of any of the provisions of this act, on being informed of the same, and being furnished with proof of the fact.

CONDITIONS AND CONSECTENCES OF AFFEAL. Section 6—If any person shall claim an appeal from a judgment rendered against him, he shall, before the appeal shall be allowed, recognize in the sum of one hundred dollars, with two sufficient synchics to present a his appeal and to nay all sureties, to prosecute his appeal, and to pay all costs, fines, and penalties that may be awarded against him, upon a final disposition of such suit or complaint. And before his appeal shall be allowed, he skall, also, in every case, give a bond with two other good and sufficient surcties, in the sum of two hundred dollars, that he will not, during of two hundred dollars, that he will not, during the pendency of such appeal, violate any of the provisions of this act. \* \* in the event of a final conviction before the jury, the defendant shall pay and suffer double the amount of fines, penal-ties and imprisenment awarded against him. \* \*

WHEN AGENTS FORFEIT THEIR BONDS.
Section 7.—The mayor and aldermen of any city, conditions of the bend given by any person appoint-conditions of the bend given by any person appoint-ci under this act, has been committed, shall notify the person complained of, and if upon a hearing of the parties it shall appear that any breach has been committed, they shall revoke and make void his appointment. And whenever a breach of any bond given to the inhabitants of any city or town, in pursuance of any of the provisions of this act, shall be made known to the mayor and aldermen, or selectmen, or shall in any manner come to their knowledge, they or some of them shall, at the ex-pense and for the use of said city or town, cause be bond to be put in suit in any court proper to try the same.

try the same.

MARKERS AND COMMON SELLERS.

Section S.—No person shall be allowed to be a manufacturer of any spirituous or intoxicating liquor, or common seller thereof, without being duly appointed as aforesaid, on pais of forfeiting on the first conviction, the sum of one hundred dollars and cost of rescention, and in Jafonthe 5 the navages. cost of projecution; and in default of the payment thereof, the person so convicted shall be imprisone sixty days in the common jail; and on the secon sixty days in the common jail; and on the second conviction, the person so convicted shall pay the sum of two hundred dollars and costs of prosecution, and in default of payment, shall be imprisoned four months in the common jail; and on the third and every subscriptent conviction, shall pay the sum of

every subsequent conviction, shall pay the sum of two hundred dollars, and shall be imprisoned four months in the common jail of the county where the effence was committed.

No LAWLESS RUMSELLERS TO BE JURGES.

Section 9.—No person engaged in the unlawful traffic in intoxicating liquors shall be competent to sit upon any jury in any case arising under this act; and when information shall be communicated to and when information shall be communicated to the court that any member of any panel is engaged in such traffic, or that he is believed to be so en-gaged, the court shall inquire of the jurymen of whom such belief is entertained, and no answer which he shall make shall be used against him in any case arising under this act; he shall be incapa-ble of serving on any jury in this State; but he may decline to answer, in which case he shall be discharged by the court from all further attendance as

a juryman.
THESE CASES TO STAND PIRST FOR TRIAL, ETC. Section 10.—All cases arising under this act, whether by action, indictment, or complaint, which shall come before a superior court, either by appeal or original entry, shall take precedence in said court of all other business, except those criminal cases in which the parties are actually under arrest awaiting a trial, and the court and the prosecuting efficer shall not have authority to enter a notice proxiqui, or to grant a continuance in any case arising under this act, either before or after the verdict, except where the purpose of justice shall

LIQUOUS MAY BE SEARCHED FOR AND SEIZED. Section II — If any three persons, voters in the town or city where the complaint shall be made, shall, before any justice of the peace or judge of any municipal or police court, make complaint under oath or affirmation, that they have reason to believe, and do believe, that spirituous or intoxicating lunguage are legal or described and intended. believe, and so believe, that spirituous or intoxicating liquors are kept or deposited, and intended for sale by any person not authorized to sell the same in said city or town, under the provisions of this act, in any store, shop, warehouse or other building or place in said city or town, said justice or judge shall issue his warrant of scarch to any sheriff, city marshal or deputy, or to any constable, who shall proceed to search the premises described who shall proceed to search the premises described in said warrant, and if any spirituous or intoxicating liquors are to be found therein, he shall seize the same, and convey them to some proper place of security, where he shall keep them till final action is had thereon. But no dwelling house in which, or in part of which, a shop is not kept, shall be searched, unless at least one of said complainants shall testify to ware not only a first relating to shall testify to some act of sale of intoxicating liquous therein, by the occupant thereof, or by his consent or permission, within at least one month of the time of making such complaint. And the owner or keeper of said liquous, solved as aforesaid, owner or keeper of said liquors, solved as aforesaid, if he shall be known to the officer selzing the same, shall be summoved for hwith before the justice or judge by whose warrant the liquors were selzed, and if he fails to appear, or unless he can show, by positive proof, that said liquors were of foreign production—that they have been imported under the laws of the United States, and in accordance therewith—that they are contained in the original packages in which they were imported and in quantities not less than the laws of the inited States prescribe, they shall be declared for feiled, and shall be desireyed, by authority of the written order to that effect of said justice or judge, and in his presence, or in the presence of some person appointed by him to winness the destruc-tion thereof, and who shall join, with the officer by whom they have been destroyed, in attesting that

fact upon the back of the order, by authority of which it was done; and the owner or keeper of such liquors shall pay a fine of twenty dollars and costs, or stand committed for thirty days, in default of payment, if, in the opinion of the court, said liquors shall have been kept or deposited for the purposes of sale. And if the owner or possessor of any liquors seized in pursuance of this section shall set up the claim that they have been regularly imported under the laws of the United States, and that they are contained in the original packages, the Custom House certificate of importation, and proofs of marks on the casks or packages corresponding thereto, shall not be received as evidence that the liquors contained in said packages are those actually imported therein.

SEIZED LIQUORS—HOW DISPOSED OF, &C.

are those actually imported therein.

SEIZED LIQUORS—HOW DISPOSED OF, &C.

Section 12.—If the owner, keeper, or possessor of liquors, seized under the provisions of this act, shall be unknown to the efficer seizing the same, they shall not be condemned and destroyed until they shall have been advertised, with the number and description of the packages, as noar as may be, for two weeks, by posting up a written description of the same in some public place, that if such liquors are actually the property of any city or town in the State, and were se at the time of the seizure, purchased for sale by the agent of the said city or town, for medicinal and mechanical purposes only, in pursuance of the provisions of this act, they may not be destroyed; but upon satisfactory proof of such ownership, within said two weeks, before the justice or judge by whose authority such liquors were seized, said justice or judge shall deliver to the agent of said city or town an order to the officer having said liquors in custody; whereupon said officer shall deliver them to said agent, taking his receipt therefor on the back of said order, which shall be returned to said justice or judge. shall be returned to said justice or judge.

APPEAL OF CLAIMANTS OF SEIZED LIQUORS. APPEAL OF CLAIMANTS OF SEIZED LIQUORS.
Section 13.—If any person claiming any liquors seized as aforesaid, shall appeal from the judgment of any justice or judge, by whose authority the seizure was made, to the District Court, before his appeal shall be allowed he shall give a bond in the sum of two hundred dollars, with two good and sufficient surefue, to prosecute his appeal, and to pay all times and costs which may be awarded to pay all fines and costs which may be awarded against him; and in the case of any such appeal, where the quantity of liquors so seized shall exceed five gallens, if the first decision shall be against the appellant, that such liquors were intended by him for sale, he shall be adjudged by the court a common seller of intexicating liquors, and shall be subject to the penalties provided for in section eight of this net; and said liquors shall be destroyed, as previded for in section e even. But nothing contained in this act shall be construed to prevent any chemist, artist, or manufacturer, in whose art or trade they may be necessary, from whose art or trade they may be necessary, from keeping at his place of business such reasonable and proper quantity of distilled fiquors as be may have occasion to use in his art or trade, but not for sale.

Section 14.—It shall be the duty of any mayor, alderman, selection and assessor, city marshal or deputy or constable, it he shall have information that any intoxicating liquors are kept or sold in any tent, shanty, but, or place of any kind for selling refreshments in any public place, or or near the ground of any cattle show, agricultural exhibition, military muster, or public occasion of any kind, to search such suspected place; and if such officer shall find upon the premises any intexicating drinks, he shall selze them, and arrest the keeper or keepers of such remises any intexicating drinks, he shall seize tem, and arrest the keeper or keepers of such lace, and take them forthwith, or as soon as may e, before some justice or judge of a municipal or olice court, with the liquers so found and seized; ad upon proof that said liquers are intexticating, that they were found in possession of the accused, in a tent. shanty, or other place as aforesaid, he or they shall by sentenced to imprisonment in the county jail for thirty days, and the liquor so seized shall be destroyed by order of the said justice or

APPEALS—FEES—FORMER CONVICTIONS, &C

APPEALS—FEES—FORMER CONVICTIONS, &C.
Section 15.—If any person arrested under the preceding section, and sentenced as aforesaid, shall
claim an appeal, before his appeal shall be allowed
he shall give a bond in the sum of one hundred
dollars, with two good and sufficient sureties, that
he will prosecute his appeal, and pay all fines,
costs, and penalties which may be awarded
against him. And if, in such an appeal, the verdict of the jury be against him, he shall, in addition to the penalty awarded by the lower
court, pay a fine of twenty dollars. In all cases
of appeal under this act, from the judgment
of a justice or judge of any municipal or police
court, to the district court, except where the
proceeding is by action of debt, they shall be
conducted in said district court by the prosecuting officers of the government—and said officer shall be entitled to receive all costs
taxable to the State, in all criminal proceedings
under this act, an addition to the saiary allowed to
such officers by law—but no costs in such cases such efficers by law—but no costs in such cases shall be remitted or reduced by the prosecuting efficer or the court. In any suit, complaint, indicated to the proceeding against any person for a violation of any of the provisions of this act, other than for the first offence, it shall not be requisite to set forth particularly the record of a former conviction, but it shall be sufficient to allege briefly that such person has been convicted of a violation of the fourth section of this act, or as a common seller, as the case may be, and such allegation in any civic or criminal process in any stage of the proceedings, before final judgment, may be amended without terms and as a matter CONTRACTS FOR LIQUOR NULL AND VOID.

Section 16.-All payments or compensations for liquor sold in violation of the law, whether in money, labor, or other property, either real or per-sonal, shall be held and considered to have been received in violation of law, and without considera tion, and against law, equity, and a good con-science; and all sales, attachments, pledges and securities, of every kind, which, either in whole or in part, shall have been for or on account of spirituous or intoxicating liquors, shall be utterly null and word against all persons and in all cases, and no rights of any kind shall be acquired thereby; and in any action, either at law or equity, touching such real or personal estate, the purchaser of such liquors may be a witness for either party. And no action of any kind shall be maintained in any court in this State, either in whole or in part for intoxicating or spirituous liquors sold in any other State or country whatever, nor shall any action of any kind be had or maintained in any court in this State, for the re-covery or possession of intoxicating or spirituous uors, or of the value thereof.

APPLIES TO CITIES, TOWNS AND PLANTATIONS.
Section 17.—All the provisions of this act re-lating to towns, shall be applicable to cities and plantations; and those relating to selectmen shall also be applied to the mayor and aldermon of citics and assessors of plantations.

Section 18 repeals certain acts in relation to the same subject, and provides that this act take effect from and after the approval thereof by the Governor. Approved June 2, 1851.

THE MAINE LIQUOR LAW:

[From the Buffalo Express, Jan. 17.]

At the request of a number of subscribers, we publish, to-day, the famous law enacted by the Legislature of the State of Maine, in June last. We give it entire, with the exception of some unimportant sections; of which sections we give the substance. There is a general disposition among the people to petition our Legislature to enact a similar law. It is therefore proper that they be similar law. It is therefore proper that they be fully advised of the terms and conditions of the law prayed for in their petitions. The dreadful mischiefs which arise from the ex-

cessive use of ardent spirits, are not denied by a single person in the nation. All will admit that this huge and appalling evil ought to be remedied or mitigated, if it can be. Whether it can be, is or mitigated, if it can be. Whether it can be, is the first question—and how it can be, is the next. It is a subject surrounded with difficulties. We are not sure but they are intrinsic and insurmountable, in the present state of civilization and intellectual

d moral culture, in this State. So long as the evil is admitted by all, it will not So long as the cvil is admitted by all, it will not be denied by any, that if there is a hope of success, the efforts should be continued. For more than twenty years the public attention has been directed towards this complicated question—the best heads and hearts in the nation have joined in a crusade towards reform—the majority of the people have again and sgain, through popular organizations and societies—through the ballot boxes and Legislative eractments—sought to abolish, limit, or mitigate the evil. Every scheme thus for devised has failed the evil. Every scheme thus far devised has failed to reach the root of the mischief, not only in this State, but in every other State and nation—unless, indeed, the State of Meine, here indeed, the State of Maine has discovered and applied the remedy. Whether that is the case, is yet to be learned from the result of the experiment now in process of trial in that State.

We confess that we entertain doubts of its success, in that State.

cers, even in that State, and have no belief that it

ould possibly meet with general success in this evertheless, "there is nothing like trying."

Up to the time of the enactment of the law in operation, human is genuity had exhaused itself in imming laws, by the perfect machinery of which the guitty should be caught and punished, and the evil abated—but with no considerable success.— This law introduces some new principles, that may possibly prove more efficient. The new principles will be found in the 9th, 11th, and 16th sections.

These exvisions are very thorough and stringout. These revisions are very therough and stringent, and if they could be enforced, would be effective. But there lies the difficulty. Laws of this character, the all laws, indeed, depend of their "bone and nucle," if we may so speak, upon the public opinion—"the consent of the governed"—without which, they are null and dead. The intrinsic virtue of the laws in the consent of the governed to the go tue of a law is nothing, if the public opinion lacks similar virtue to sustain it. We call before our similar virtue to sustain it. We call before our imagination an effort to execute a law of this description in the city of New York, and are forced to the conclusion, against our own wishes, that a stand-

ing army of 50,000 men would be inadequate to that

achievement.

It is worthy of consideration in this connection, whether our State constitution does not contain a clause that would render void a law which should provide for the destruction of spirituous liquors, without compensating the owner therefor. The provision referred will be found in section 7th of article 1st of the State Constitution, and reads as follows:

provision referred will be found in section 7th of article 1st of the State Constitution, and reads as follows:—

When private property shall be taken for any public use, the compensation to be made therefor, when such compensation is not made by the State, shall be ascertained by a jury, or by not less than three commissioners, &c. &c.

This is a provision in effect, that private property shall not be taken for public purposes without due compensation. The questions which arise out of a consideration of this clause of the constitution, and the proposed law, are:—1st. Is spirituous liquor, &c., private property? 2d. When taken to be destroyed in pursuance of the law, is it taken "for any public use" or purpose? If these two questions are answered in the affirmative, the conclusion is that such a law would be in this State unconstitutional and void, unless it provided compensation to the owner. If it should make such provision, it would be without effect as a restraining statute, so far as this clause is concerned, for the owner would not be at all punished by the destruction of his rum, as compensation would follow. It may be said, that taking and destroying it is not taking it "for any public use" within the meaning of the constitution. Such a construction seems rather refined and forced. It is taken to be meaning of the constitution. Such a construction seems rather refined and forced. It is taken to be publicly destroyed—that is the public use it is put to; and the very purpose of its destruction is for the public benefit. May it not be fairly said, that the public benefit. May it not be fairly said, that the word "use" in the constitution is equivalent to the word "purpose!" A parallel case is seen, where the authorities of a city blow up or pull down buildings for the public purpose of arresting the spread of a conflagration. In that case, we believe that the owner is entitled to compensation, notwithstanding the property is destroyed, instead of being used for a public purpose.

standing the property is destroyed, instead of being used for a public purpose.

These views relate, of course, only to the exercise of the sovereign right enjoyed by every State, of seizing the property of individuals, when the public use requires, and do not touch the subordinate right to regulate the sale and custody of commodities, the use or vending of which is adjudged inconsistent with the public safety or general welfare. There is no doubt, that it is within the legitimate pewers of the Legislature to adjudge alcohol to be of the michievous and dangerouscharacter of poison or powder, and, therefore, to regulate its ustody and sale.

Printers' Free Library. The New York Typographical Society take this public opportunity to acknowledge the following subscriptions in aid of the funds of the Frinters' Free Library, received at their banquet, Friday evening, 16th inst:

at their banquet, Friday evening 16th inst:

Geo. P. Putnam. \$50
Baker Godwin, & Co. 100
Baker Godwin, & Co. 100
Francis Hall. \$60
H. Fuller. \$100
Gunta W. Griswold. \$20
Gunteymen of Metho
dist book concern, per
Rev. Jes Lengking. \$20
Geo F Neeblit & Co. 75
Washington Irving. \$10
Judge Ellie Lewis, Pa. \$20
John G. Lightbody. \$100
By a unanimous vote of the society, at the regular

Theatrical and Musical.

Theatrical and Musical.

Bowert Theatrix.— The revival of the famed national equestrian speciacle entitled "Putnam, the Iron Son of '16," attracted a tremendous assemblage to this establishment last evening, and was received with the same enthusiasm as when aret produced. The thrilling domestic drama of the "Dumb Man of Manchester," also created marked approbation. Both these excellent pieces are to be repeated to night, when, it is presumed, another large attendance will be present. Hambin's untring exertions are well appreciated by the public, and we hope they will estimate so, for a more meritorious caterer for public amusement does not crits.

Butter's Turkers—Manager Button appreciated the

ous caterer for public amusement does not exist.

Bunter's Theorem.—Manager Burton announces the great musical treat of "Cinderella" again this evening, together with the laughable force called "Popping the Question" "Cinderella" was received last night by an overfit wing house, with every demonstration of approval. The scenes of the fairy paradies, exterior of the royal palace by morelight, grand ball at the palace, and the sairies' hauft are most magnificant; the dearway carries baunt, are most magnificent; the dresses, properties and machinery, are all new, and the talent embodied in the east embraces the names of Burton, Placide, Meyer, Mise Mary Taylor and Mrs. Blake. This is attraction enough to fill the largest theatre in the Union.

National Tuneser. Blackers reaction enough to fill the largest theatre in the Union.

National Theatre.—Pilgrim's new drams o "freland and America, or Life in Both" was produced at this popular establishment last evening for the first time, and was most successfully represented. Those highly copular and accomplished artists. Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams, sustained the leading obsectors, and were most heartily applauded. The performances advertised for to-night will comprise the excellent farce of the "Two Bounyeastles," the new drama of "Ireland and America," the farce of "Sprigs of Ireland," and the very successful pantomime of the "Marble Maiden."

Banum's Museum—The comic pantemime of the "Fairy Gift" in the afternoon, and the famous temperarce drama of "The Bottle" in the evening, are doing wonders in the way of popularity at this favorite establishment. "The Bottle" is especially the favorite, and the crowd increases every night to witness it. It is one of the most thrilling productions ever placed upon the stage, and, as a whole one, moral drama, is effecting a vast deal of good. It is gratifying to find it as successful.

Bowers Ampulgears —The ampusements provided by BOWERY AMPHITHEATRE—The amusements provided by Sands & Co. for this evening are of an exceedingly attractive character. The excellent burista, entitled the "Pony Races." is to be performed, in conjunction with the splendid excellence of the celebrated French troupe. This spacious establishment is always well attended, and the performances are greeted with the utmost enthusism.

darm.
Christy's Minathela —This inimitable company con-inues to draw densely crowded houses. Their pro-Chaisty's Minstrates—This inimitable company con-tinues to draw deusely crowded houses. Their pro-gramme for tc-night, as usual, comprises singing, danc-ing, instrumental performances, burlesques, and witti-cisms, which are always received with great approbation and rears of laughter.

and rears of laughter.

Fellows' Minstrales.—This very popular band advertice a fine programme for this evening. T. F. Briggs, the celebrated banjoist, is to appear.

Professor Angelson—This celebrated magician will open to night at Metropolitan Hall, when, no doubt, he will be greeted, as is usually the case, by a very large attendance, with the most flattering testimonials of ap-

plause.

Proposition Whiteen has concluded his lectures for the present. He will commence again in about six weeks.

Proprietor Whitten has concluded his lectures for the present. He will commence again in about six weeks.

Concert of the Black Swan at Trev.—The Troy Budget gives the following notice of the concert given by the Black Swan on Friday night last:—The attendance at the concert given last evening by the Black Swan was, in point of numbers, quite respectable. But such a motly crowd as was collected at Harmony Hail we have soldon seen at any entertainment. Nearly all colors were represented, and it was difficult to say what shade predominated. Many, no doubt, were attracted by the novelty of seeing and hearing a live negrees on the rostrum. There was the 'nut brown maid, and the pale daughter of our 'first family,' the hodman and the amaseur, parsons and doctors, and a plentiful sprinkling of the African from the yellow hue to the most unmitigated abony. The Swan's voice is certainly one of great sweetness and power, especially in the lower register, but in the upper notes it dwindles into a thinners that is anything but agreeable. This was specially observable in her cadenies, of which the is rather lavish. Her enunciation is not so good as we had here led to suppose. There is a certain flatness at times in her utterance which betrays her origin, which exentially mars her performances. This we noticed particularity. Sound the Trumpet. The next piece. "Saut a la France," from the opera of the "Fille du Regiment." the Swan gave with very good effect. On one thingles was tamely rendered. That style of mutic is ovidently wother role, and we wonder at her attempting to execute that exquisite morecous. It is one of those gems to which none but a finished artist can do justice. The next plece, "O native scenes," was admirably done. We cannot say so much of the "Banks at her attempting to execute that exquisite morean. It is one of these gems to which none but a finished artist can do justice. The next piece, "O native scenes," was admirably done. We cannot say so much of the "Banks of Gaudalquiver." The time was too slow, thereby destroying much of the spirit which should be infused into it. Perhaps the delicious tones of Madame Bishop in this song, who has made it peculiarly her own, and whose notes still linger in our memory, may have instituted unfavorable comparisons. On the whole, the cancert was a good one, and exceeded our expectations. By care and antivation, the Black Swan will become a vocalist of no mean pretensions, and even now she excels many who medestly herald themselves as musical "stars."

MEETING OF THE FRIENDS OF THE IRISH EXILES MEETING OF THE PRIENDS OF THE BUSIN EXHIBITED THE THE MEETING OF THE CHIEF THE WAS BEEN AS TOO WAS REID AS A WHICH GENERAL JOHN E. WOOL presided. Several advenues the General John E. Wool presided. Several advenues were delivered, and rescultions were adopted expressing earnest friendship for the cause of Irish embediation, and sympathy with the movement which has just been made by the government of the United States in babalf of the Iberation of John Smitchel William Smith O'Brien. Thomas F. Mozgher, and other Isish exites.

Assassination in Boston—A man named Patrick Burke, was stabled in the abdomen and killed in ann attent Ration, on Friday might. It appears that Burke had come out of his coller, No. 201 Ann street, in company with his brother in law, Edward Gallagher, and when passing Sun Court, they were assaulted in the most unprovoked and sudden manner, by a person unknown, armed with a dirk knife. Burke received a stab in the abdomen, which revered his intestines and caused them to protrude. Gallagher, his companion, was also badly stabled on the neck face, and arms. The assassin fleed after indicting the stabs, and has not yet been arrested.

A London Chronicle correspondent says:- | understand that Louis Napoleon was greatly affected when he received the news of the resignation of Lord Palmerston, and it is said that he exclaimed, "I have lest the best friend I had in the cabinets